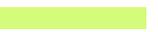


Location for Flow Criterion	Criterion for Ecosystem Function	Summary of Water Year Schedule of Delta Flow Criteria Recommendations											
		October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Delta Outflow at Chipps Island	Estuarine Habitat Expansion and Invasive Species Suppression	29,000 (wet) to 4,100 (critical) cfs; midpoint flows ~16,500 cfs				91,800 (wet) to 9,100 (critical) cfs; midpoint flows ~50,500 cfs		43,000 (wet) to 6,700 (critical) cfs; midpoint flows ~24,850 cfs				29,000 (wet) to 4,100 (critical) cfs; midpoint flows ~16,500 cfs	
X2 and/or San Joaquin River at Jersey Point	Estuarine Salinity Regulation and Habitat Expansion and Variability	50 km (wet) to 90 km (critical) east of Golden Gate; midpoint X2 (flow-derived) ~ between 75 and 70 km most years				51 km (wet) to 79 km (critical) east of Golden Gate; midpoint X2 (flow-derived) < 60 km most years		54 km (wet) to 83 km (critical); midpoint X2 (flow-derived) < 70 km most years				50 km (wet) to 90 km (critical) east of Golden Gate; midpoint X2 (flow-derived) ~ < 75 km most years	
Sacramento Valley Outflows	Base Flows	Minimum 6,000 cfs in all years, measured at Rio Vista											
	Pulse Flows for juvenile salmon and smolt migration							30,000 cfs in all years from Freeport to Chipps Island					
Old River from Head of Old River to to Downstream Confluence with San Joaquin River	Maintain Salmonid Outmigration Corridor					2,000 cfs daily flow from March 15 through May 15 in all years							
Old and Middle River	Flow Direction, Entrainment Prevention and Provision of Migration Corridors					2,000 cfs daily flow from March 15 through May 15 in all years							
San Joaquin Valley Outflows	Pulse Flows in All Years to Attract Adult Spawning Salmonids, Oct 20 to 29		<-- 5,400 cfs on the San Joaquin River at Vernalis										
San Joaquin Valley Outflows	Pulse Flows for Temperature Control, Habitat Inundation, and Migration					San Joaquin Valley pulse flows above are intended to maintain tributary temperatures at no higher than 59 degrees F, and provide migration cues for juvenile salmon and to get juveniles to the Delta to rear before Delta water temperatures get too warm.							
	Wet years					13,400 cfs for 17 days and 26,800 cfs for 5 days		13,400 cfs average monthly flows, contributed on fair share basis from major tributaries		14,900 cfs average monthly flows			
	Above Normal Years					13,400 cfs for 13 days and 26,800 cfs for 5 days		4,500 cfs avg flows, 6,700 cfs avg flows, 8,900 cfs avg flows		11,200 cfs avg flows, 1,200 cfs average flows, May 16-June 15			
	Below Normal Years					13,400 cfs for 16 days and 26,800 cfs for 2 days		4,500 cfs avg flows, 6,700 cfs avg flows, 8,900 cfs avg flows		11,200 cfs avg flows, 1,200 cfs average flows, May 16-June 15			
	Dry Years					13,400 cfs for 2 days		4,500 cfs avg flows, 6,700 cfs avg flows, 8,900 cfs avg flows		1,200 cfs average flows, May 1-June 15			
	Critically Dry Years					13,400 cfs for 2 days		4,500 cfs avg flows, 6,700 cfs avg flows, 8,900 cfs avg flows		1,200 cfs average flows, May 1-June 15			
Delta Cross Channel and Georgiana Slough	Salmonid Juvenile and Smolt Survival via Entrainment Protection					Delta Cross Channel gates and Georgiana Slough (via an acoustical barrier) would be closed.							
Banks, Jones and Contra Costa Pumping Plants	Export Pumping Rate					Combined export rate would be 0 cfs in all years, March 16 through June 30							
Mainstem Tributary Streams of the Central Valley Watershed	Inflow Contributions to Delta Outflow	Determine for all water years equitable shares of flow contributions allocated among all Central Valley watershed tributary streams to determine inflows to the Delta sufficient to meet Delta outflow needs.											
Mainstem Tributary Streams of the Central Valley Watershed	Temperature Protection for Juvenile Salmon and Salmon Smolts					Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley pulse flows (above) are intended to maintain tributary temperatures at no higher than 59 degrees F, and provide migration cues for juvenile salmon and to get juveniles to the Delta to rear before Delta water temperatures get too warm.							
Sacramento and San Joaquin River Floodplains and Seasonal Wetlands	Floodplain Inundation for Habitat Expansion and Variability					See San Joaquin Valley Outflows above for Feb 15 thru March 15.							
		Sources: Flow parameters provided here are summaries of our actual recommendations contained in C-WIN Exhibit 2, Table 4; CSPA Exhibit 7: Testimony of Carl Mesick, <i>Statement of Key Issues on the Volume, Quality, and Timing of Delta Outflows, Necessary for the Delta Ecosystem to Protect Public Trust Resources with Particular Reference to Fall-Run Chinook Salmon in the San Joaquin River Basin</i> , February 16, 2010, Table 1, p.3											

Legend

						
Heavier Flow Levels	Intermediate Flow Levels	Moderate Flow Levels	Lower Flow Levels	Lowest Flow Levels	Water Project Operational Restrictions	Fair-share Inflow Contributions